

COMPLETION REPORT

The impact of the Molotov and the Togo Negotiations to Mongolian independence

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Khalkhin Gol's battle that covered several months since May to September of 1939 had stopped by signing Molotov and the Togo negotiation. As one of the main issues of the Mongolian contemporary and war history it has been restudied. To verify and affirm a Togo's role in signing this negotiation that played a crucial role in ending a war to save Mongolian independence and sovereignty, we are making following conclusion based on findings below:

Firstly, during the Khalkhin Gol's battle Mongolians published only one daily newspaper called "For Motherland". Among all published 75 editions of newspapers only in four editions that are edition numbers 25, 67, 69, 70 were written about Soviet-Japanese negotiation process. Specifically, more concrete detailed events were informed from September 16,17 and 20 under the theme of "A negotiation of Mongolian, Soviet and Japanese, Manchoukuo military representatives" that was taken place in Moscow. For example: "The original borderline between Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) and Manchoukuo covered lands around Buir lake. A borderline between MPR and Manchoukuo, had never distinguished by Khalkha river, with whereas it always distinguished to eastward from Khalkha river till Khuld hillside and Nomon khan, Burd hillside" (21,July. "For Motherland" newspaper. No.25)

Secondly, based recent statistical data that have been provided by the Mongolian Ministry of Defense (01.Jan.2016) 20 veterans out of 368 were fought in Khalkha Gol's battle. Eight out of 20 veterans today are alive and currently living in Dornod, Sukhbaatar and Khentii provinces. Questionnaire findings showed that 14 questions from 20 were directly focused on negotiation of Molotov and Togo. All these participants were male. By occupation five soldiers (Army card No. 4690. Offered by Ministry of Defence.12.07.1987), one radioman (Army card No. 4158. Offered by Ministry of Defence.06.06.1986), one cooker and scribe (Army card No. 4156 Offered by Ministry of Defence. 03.06.1986). (Data's from 30,July,2015) Scribe from the Dornod province told that they produced newspapers by hand, precisely radio news were directly scribed into a newspaper. He was one and only survivor who heard and knew about this negotiation. Other answers were more typical. Their responses were about war news that they caught from other people's conversations. Obviously, the negotiation was vital to stop the war, to keep the land safe, and the Soviet Red Army under general Jukov played an important role to comply so. As last alive veterans, they expressed their wishes saying that all they need is a constant social welfare support from a government.

Thirdly, we tried to evaluate Togo's role in the negotiation and also in Mongolian independence and sovereignty from different perspectives. From the one hand, facts show that Togo Shigenori was a skillful diplomat with own philosophical view, accounts and decision-making power. How he changed his tactics against Russia when they speak from the position of Mongolian Republic. How he decided to solve Khalkha Gol's war negotiation like a Khasan's case. How they decided to take a neutral position till the conflict between Tokyo and Kwantung Army regarding Khalkhin Gol's battle has been solved; however he got a direction from Tokyo on 20, July to solve the Nomonkhan's conflict by diplomatic regulation.

However, from the other hand Togo Shigenori was the Japanese Government sender to USSR implement the foreign policy, also he was the fulfill diplomat who could oversee the process and the outcomes of the expecting war earlier. He could manage to organize all meeting and agreements to end the war, to start, implement and finish borderline agreements between 1940 -1941 diplomatically. So, he can path out the fire of a global war and cease of action from two front war.

Fourthly, we lost our chance to successfully continue a Mongolian People's Republic and Manchoukuo "border dispute" negotiation between June, 1935 – September, 1936, when a political repression against members of border Commission under a prime minister P.Genden started. It is seen as one of the reasons of escalating into Soviet-Japanese war in Khalkhin Gol or Nomonkhan. Successful signing could have stopped a further war at that time. (Kusimin U.V., 70th years of Khalkhin Gol's war victory. P.81. UB., 2009)

Fifthly, cartographical sources of Chinese and Russian archives should be revisit for clarify a newly drew borderline according four side borderline agreement between Mongolia and Manchoukuo in June,1941. Molotov and Togo's engagement about Arshaan's territory cut out to Manchoukuo needs further investigation.

Publication of the Results of Research Project:

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| <p>Verbal Presentation (Date, Venue, Name of Conference, Title of Presentation, Presenter, etc.) 06,May,2015. Research conference organized by Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Institute of International Research by Academy of Science. Title: The role of Ribbentrop, Molotov and Togo in war negotiations. Presenters: prof.D.Narantsetseg and Dr. Ya. Shiilegmaa</p> |
| <p>Thesis (Name of Journal and its Date, Title and Author of Thesis, etc.) Title: Vistory of World War II and Independence of Mongolian People Republic.May,2016 The role of Ribbentrop, Molotov and Togo in war negotiations. Presenters: prof.D.Narantsetseg and Dr. Ya. Shiilegmaa “Lavai” research journal of MNUE. No.13.2016.February Interpretation of Molotov and Togo in war negotiation on history lesson.</p> |
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